

the U.S. is increasing by 25 percent annually. If we sustain that rate of increase, we will be able to reach the aggressive renewable fuels standard in the Harkin-Lugar plan. In fact, we will be able to beat it.

For example, Brazil, years ago directed that all gasoline stations carry ethanol as an alternative fuel. Our legislation would require the major oil companies to do their share by installing E85 pumps over the next decade. This should not pose too much of a challenge or burden.

Another key to Brazil's success is the fact that, in just 3 years' time, nearly 70 percent of new vehicles sold there are flex-fuel vehicles. We are asking the auto companies to accomplish a similar goal of nearly universal production, only we are giving them a decade to phase in the production and sale of flex-fuel vehicles. Most of the companies that sell vehicles in the United States also sell them in Brazil. If they can produce flex-fuel vehicles for Brazil, they can also produce them for the United States.

Let me explain in more detail why what Senator LUGAR and I are proposing can be accomplished.

The 10 billion gallon goal can certainly be met by 2010. The ethanol industry will produce more than 4.5 billion gallons this year. There are 97 ethanol plants in operation, with 35 more coming on-line in the near future. Biodiesel production is growing remarkably, as well, at more than 60 plants nationwide.

The 30-billion-gallon and 60-billion-gallon targets are attainable, as well. A joint study by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Energy found that biofuels could supply 60 billion gallons of renewable fuels a year—30 percent of current U.S. gasoline consumption—on existing lands without any disruption to our food or feed supply.

The key to ramping-up production will be commercializing ethanol made from feedstocks in addition to corn and other grains, including corn stover, straw from wheat and other crops, switchgrass or even trees. There are a host of provisions that I and others authored in the energy bill—ranging from loan guarantees to increased biomass research and development—to make cellulosic ethanol production a reality.

Currently, at least three companies are planning commercial-scale cellulosic ethanol plants. They could be operating within the next 2 to 3 years. One company, Iogen, has the backing of Shell Oil. Just 2 weeks ago, according to reports, Iogen received a cash infusion from Goldman Sachs. By setting an ambitious new RFS, with a sufficient lead time, I believe the 60-billion-gallon threshold is not only attainable, but beatable.

In any case, should something unexpected happen to interfere with reaching these benchmarks, the Environmental Protection Agency has, within

the existing RFS, authority to waive the requirement in whole or in part based on a finding of insufficient supply.

If we take bold actions to guarantee the fuel supply, if we increase the number of flex-fuel vehicles capable of running on E85, and if we increase the infrastructure of E85 pumps, we will be poised to usher in a new era of energy security much sooner than previously imagined. That is the foundation we lay in this legislation.

This bill would also require that 100 percent of new vehicles purchased for federal fleets be alternative-fueled vehicles, which could include flex-fuel vehicles. The current requirement is 75 percent. I do not see why we shouldn't expect the federal government to be as aggressive as possible in this area.

Last year's energy bill closed a loophole in the purchasing requirement that had allowed agencies to buy alternative-fuel vehicles but not use alternative fuels such as E85. That was a step forward. Requiring all the federal fleet to be alternative fueled is yet another step forward in having the Federal Government lead by example when it comes to alternative fuels.

We also update the Gasohol Competition Act of 1980, legislation designed many years ago to ensure the reasonable availability of ethanol at the pump, so it applies to high blends such as E85 and so that oil companies cannot prevent a franchisee from installing E85 pumps.

The concern back then, and still today, is that petroleum companies were unreasonably preventing or prohibiting ethanol-blended fuels from being offered at gasoline stations. The Gasohol Competition Act did two things. First, it made it unlawful to charge additional credit card fees for gasohol. Second, it prohibited unreasonable discrimination against the sale of gasohol. Our legislation would update the Gasohol Competition Act to prohibit discrimination against E85.

We are also proposing several relatively modest tax components designed to bolster this legislation which will be introduced as stand-alone legislation.

The oil-producing countries think they have us over a barrel, but they will soon get the message: We have had enough. And we are dead serious about determining our own energy future.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 480—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

Mr. SALAZAR (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 480

Whereas the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, done at Paris on January 13, 1993 (commonly referred to as the "Chemical Weapons Convention"), requires all United States chemical weapons stockpiles be destroyed by April 29, 2012;

Whereas, on April 10, 2006, the Department of Defense notified Congress that the United States would not meet the deadline under the Chemical Weapons Convention for destruction of United States chemical weapons stockpiles;

Whereas, destroying existing chemical weapons is a homeland security imperative, an arms control priority, and required by United States law; and

Whereas, the elimination and nonproliferation of chemical weapons of mass destruction is of utmost importance to the national security of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States is committed to making every effort to safely dispose of its chemical weapons stockpiles by the Chemical Weapons Convention deadline of April 29, 2012, or as soon thereafter as possible, and will carry out all of its other obligations under the Convention; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense should prepare a comprehensive schedule for safely destroying the United States chemical weapons stockpiles to prevent further delays in the destruction of such stockpiles, and the schedule should be submitted annually to the congressional defense committees separately or as part of another required report.

SENATE RESOLUTION 481—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF JACOB CHIC HECHT, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mr. REID, and Mr. ENSIGN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 481

Whereas Jacob Chic Hecht served as a special agent in the United States Army Intelligence Corps;

Whereas Jacob Chic Hecht served the people of Nevada with distinction from 1983 to 1989 in the United States Senate;

Whereas Jacob Chic Hecht served as United States Ambassador to the Bahamas from 1989 until 1994; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Jacob Chic Hecht, former member of the United States Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Jacob Chic Hecht.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3994. Mr. SALAZAR (for himself and Mr. MARTINEZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2611, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes.